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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

8 JAMES E. KING, No. C 11-1885 SI (pr)
9 Petitioner, **ORDER ON INITIA
10 v.
11 L. SCOTT McEWEN, warden,
12 Respondent.**

INTRODUCTION

15 James E. King, an inmate at the Calipatria State Prison, filed this pro se action seeking
16 a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. His petition is now before the court for
17 review pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2243 and Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases.

BACKGROUND

King states in his petition that he was convicted in the Contra Costa County Superior Court of murder and was sentenced to a prison term of 30 years to life and/or life without parole. He appealed. His conviction was affirmed by the California Court of Appeal in 1998 and his petition for review was denied by the California Supreme Court in 2000. He also apparently filed unsuccessful state habeas petitions before filing this action.

King then filed this action, seeking a writ of habeas corpus. His petition has a proof of service indicating that it was mailed to this court on March 29, 2011. The petition was stamped "received" at this court on April 11, 2011, and came in an envelope postmarked April 8, 2011.

DISCUSSION

This court may entertain a petition for writ of habeas corpus "in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a); Rose v. Hodges, 423 U.S. 19, 21 (1975). A district court shall "award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted, unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto." 28 U.S.C. § 2243. Under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases In The United States District Courts, a district court may also order the respondent to file another pleading where neither summary dismissal nor service is appropriate.

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA"), which became law on April 24, 1996, imposed for the first time a statute of limitations on petitions for a writ of habeas corpus filed by state prisoners. Petitions filed by prisoners challenging non-capital state convictions or sentences must be filed within one year of the latest of the date on which: (1) the judgment became final after the conclusion of direct review or the time passed for seeking direct review; (2) an impediment to filing an application created by unconstitutional state action was removed, if such action prevented petitioner from filing; (3) the constitutional right asserted was recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right was newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactive to cases on collateral review; or (4) the factual predicate of the claim could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). Time during which a properly filed application for state post-conviction or other collateral review is pending is excluded from the one-year time limit. See id. § 2244(d)(2).

The petition in this action was filed more than a year after petitioner's conviction became final, and may be untimely under the AEDPA's one-year limitation period. This apparent procedural problem should be addressed before the court reaches the merits of the claims raised in the petition. If the petition is time-barred, the litigants and court need not expend resources addressing the claims in the petition. Accordingly, pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing

1 Section 2254 Cases In The United States District Courts, respondent must either (1) move to
2 dismiss the petition on the ground that it is untimely, or (2) inform the court that respondent is
3 of the opinion that a motion to dismiss is unwarranted in this case.

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CONCLUSION

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Good cause appearing therefor,

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1 The clerk shall serve by certified mail a copy of this order and the petition upon
2 respondent and respondent's attorney, the Attorney General of the State of California. The clerk
3 shall also serve a copy of this order on petitioner.

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2. Respondent must file with the court and serve upon petitioner, on or before
July 1, 2011, a motion to dismiss the petition or a notice that respondent is of the opinion that
a motion to dismiss is unwarranted.

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3. If petitioner wishes to oppose the motion to dismiss, he must do so by filing an
opposition with the court and serving it upon respondent on or before August 5, 2011.

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4. Respondent may file and serve a reply on or before August 19, 2011.

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5. The motion will be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No
hearing will be held on the motion. If respondent notifies the court that a motion to dismiss is
unwarranted or the motion to dismiss is decided against respondent, the court will then
determine whether to require an answer to the petition.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.

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DATED: May 2, 2011

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SUSAN ILLSTON
United States District Judge